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ON “*MORDELLA*” *LUTEOGUTTATA* BLANCHARD,
1843 REDISCOVERED, WITH NOTES
ON *YAKUHANANOMIA* KÔNO, 1935
(COL. MORDELLIDAE) (**)

During a trip to Santa Cruz de la Sierra (North Eastern Bolivia) the botanist Prof. Walter Rossi (L'Aquila University) collected three specimens of a *Yakuhananomia* Kôno, 1935, a genus new to Bolivia. A look at BLANCHARD, 1843: 199, pl. 15, fig. 5 raised the doubt that the specimens could well belong in *Mordella luteoguttata* Blanchard, 1843, though said fig. 5 shows clearly a triangularly shaped scutellum. By courtesy of M.me Nicole Berti and Dr. Claude Girard (MNHN, Paris) Blanchard's type was rendered available (together with a supposed syntype, which resulted to belong in *Machairophora* Franciscolo, 1943, close to *paolii* Franciscolo, 1943: 37); it matched perfectly with W. Rossi's specimens, which, by the way, were collected in the same locality where Alcide d'Orbigny collected *Mordella luteoguttata* 153 years ago.

***Yakuhananomia luteoguttata* (Blanch., 1843), comb. nov.**

Mordella luteoguttata Blanchard, 1843: 199, pl. 15, fig. 5.

Mordella luteoguttata Csiki, 1915: 18.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: 1 ♂, labels: “Museum Paris/Santa Cruz/de la Sierra/d'Orbigny 1834” (printed), “Type” (printed, red label), “1732” (ink, hand written), “Pl. 15 fig. 5/Mordella/luteoguttata/Blanchard” (ink, hand written by Blanchard); the type specimens should be at least two, since Blanchard wrote “longueur 9 à 10 mm.”, but one only was found in Paris; 3 ♂♂, topotypical, label: “Bolivia, Dpto Santa Cruz, Potrerillo, Terebinto, 18-20.IX.1996 W. Rossi” (one in MCSNG, one in Museo de Historia Natural “Noel Kempff Mercado”, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia; one in A.'s collection).

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(**) 68th contrib. to the knowl. of Mordellidae and Scraptiidae.

The type, pinned, is in rather bad conditions (the three distal fourths of right elytron missing, metathoracic right wing exposed and distended, right antenna, right metatibia and metatarsus, left metatarso-meres missing).

I have designated Paris' ♂ specimen as lectotype, in view of the fact that the other specimen belongs in a completely different genus, adding my identification label "*Yakuhananomia luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843), Lectotype".

Dimensions (mm): head 2.2 x 1.8; pronotum 2.3 x 1.7; elytra 4.6 x 2.0; propygidium 0.2 x 1.2; pygidium 1.6 x 1.0; total length 10.9. The four ♂♂ are identical in dimensions, color, pubescence and morphology.

Habitus fig. 1 (for colors and habitus Blanchard's fig. 5 at pl. 15 is excellent except for the wrong shape of scutellum).

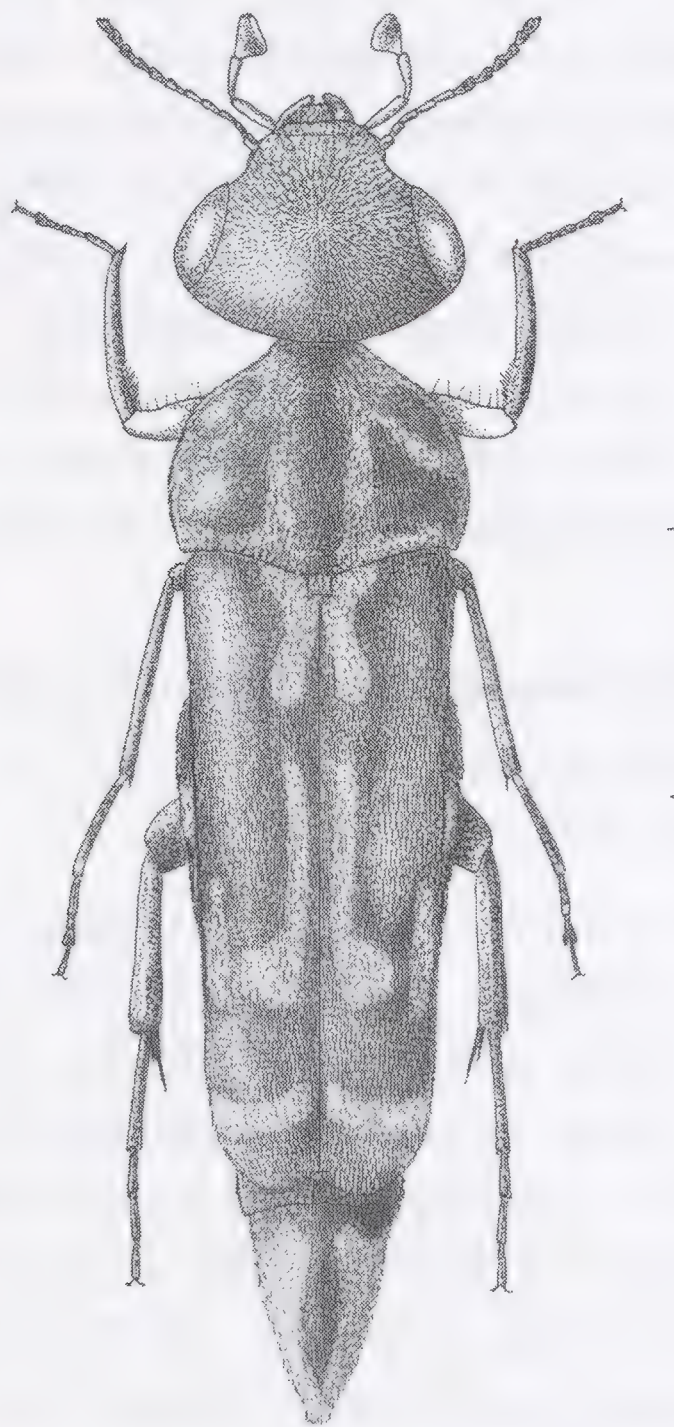


Fig. 1 - *Yakuhananomia luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843): ♂ topotypic from Potrerillo del Guendà (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia), MCSNG: habitus (scale: 2 mm).

Ground color black; labrum brown; mandibles black, labial and maxillary palpi yellow, last maxillary palpomere distally infusate; antennae yellow, last three antennomeres dark brown; a vaguely brown stripe on elytra, starting at humera and fading out before middle; pro- and mesofemora, base and tip of protibiae, base of mesobasitarsomeres reddish-brown.

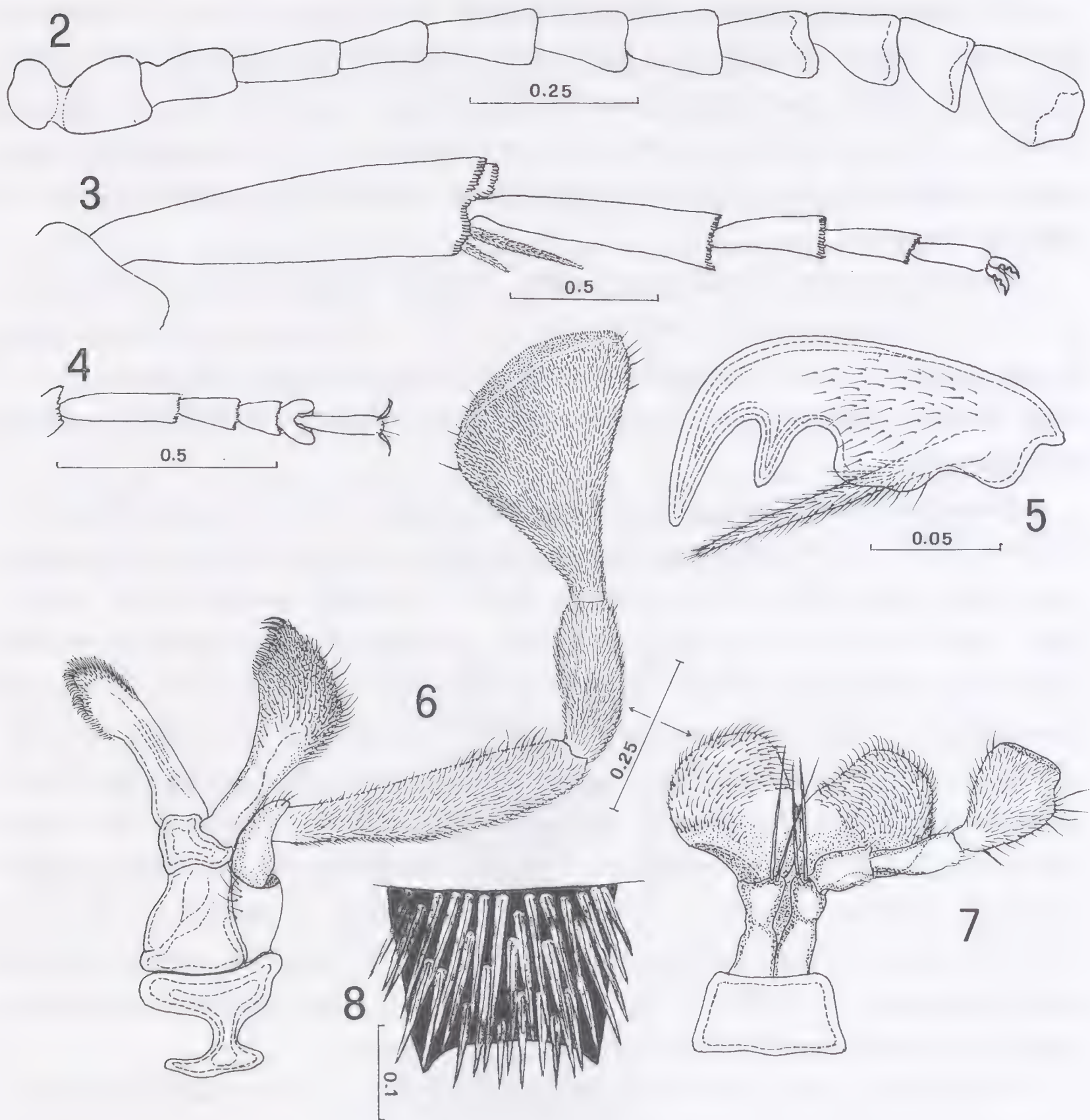
Dorsal ground pubescence black, opaque, decumbent; a complicate golden-sericeous, shining pubescent pattern as in fig. 1; metasternum, distal margin of metacoxal plates and of morphological urosterna 3 to 5 with silvery pubescence; hypopygium's two distal thirds with golden pubescence.

Head normally convex, moderately transverse, broader than long (ratio 1.22), hardly narrower than pronotum (ratio 0.04) occipital margin, seen from above, in a regular curve, without abutment or concavity; seen from behind with a broad, moderately protruding medial convexity; temporal fringe and temporal edge as in fig. 16; sculpture consisting of extremely small and densely arranged punctures, interstices densely shagreened. Eyes (fig. and 16) small, occupying one fourth of total cranial surface, very minutely faceted (diameter of one facet 0.015 mm), completely glabrous, entirely reaching the occipital margin (temples totally obsolete), with no hypocranial expansions. Labium with paraglossae and palpomeres as in fig. 7; maxilla, galea, lacinia and palpomeres as in fig. 6. Antennae (fig. 2), when folded backwards, hardly attaining the anterior margin of pronotum.

Pronotum hardly broader than long (ratio 1.35), rather convex, anteriorly strongly attenuate; sides, seen from above, regularly convex; sculpture consisting of deeply impressed file-like punctures, interstices densely and transversely shagreened; anterior lobe strongly proeminent, moderately sinuate at sides; marginal edge of anterior side thin, not dilated at the level of anterior angles, obsolete shortly before middle; anterior angles broadly obtuse (114°), fully rounded off at vertex; sides, in lateral view, straight; posterior angles, in semilateral view, obtuse (110°), vertices rounded; basal lobe broad, not prominent, moderately sinuate at sides, flat-rounded at apex.

Scutellum (fig. 8) trapezoidal, hind margin concave with acuminate angles, covered by rough golden pubescence.

Elytra 2.3 times long as their combined breadth at shoulders, rather flat, sides moderately convergent, broadly and separately rounded at apices; sculpture consisting of rough, broadly scattered, deeply impressed squarish punctures; interstices densely shagreened.



Figg. 2-8 - *Yakuhananomia luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843): ♂ topotypic (locality: see fig. 1), Museo Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. 2. left antenna; 3. left metatibia and metatarsus; 4. right protarsus; 5. right inner propretarsal claw; 6. right maxilla, dorsally; 7. labium, dorsally; 8. scutellum. Scales in mm.

Metepisterna and elytral epipleura as in fig. 15.

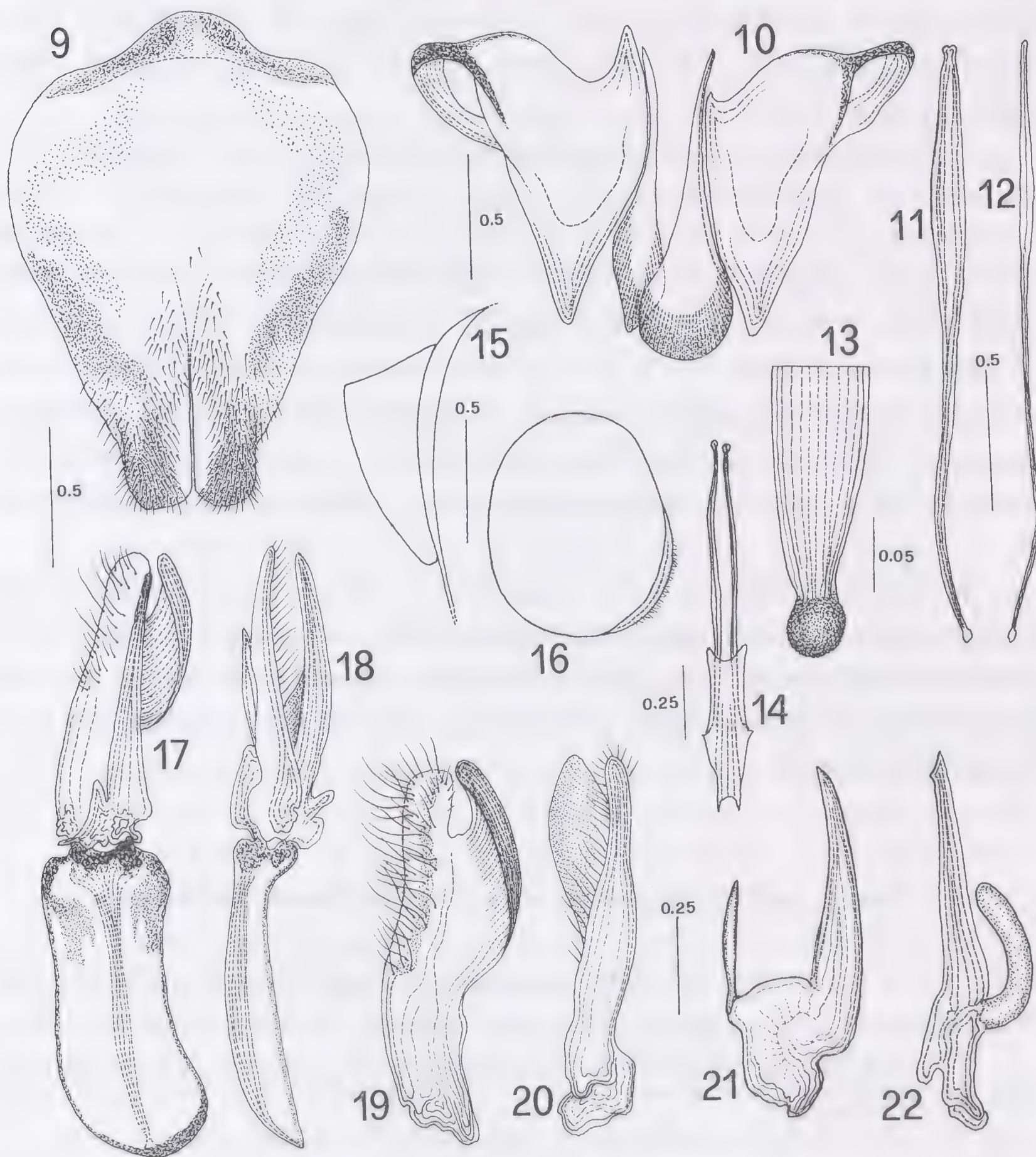
Metacoxal process narrowly bilobed.

Average length of visible urosterna (measured on the four available specimens): 3[^] 0.65; 4[^] 0.52; 5[^] 0.4; 6[^] 0.6; hypopygium 0.95 mm.

Pygidium 1.68 times long as hypopygium, stout, short, feebly carinate, straight, briefly truncate at tip, with a peculiar pubescent pattern (fig. 1); lateral grooves hardly visible and very short.

Hypopygium narrowly rounded at tip.

Paramera of type A (FRANCISCOLO, 1957: 225), figs. 19-22; phallobase fig. 17; 8th introflected urosternum fig. 9; penis figs. 11, 12, 13; 9th introflected urosternum fig. 10, not in one piece but consisting of two strongly asymmetrical sclerites and quite unusual pleurites.



Figg. 9-22 - *Yakuhananomia luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843): ♂ topotypic (locality: see fig. 1), A.'s coll. 9. 8th introflected urosternum, ventrally; 10. 9th introflected urosternum, with pleurites distended; 11. penis, dorsally; 12. same, laterally; 13. same, tip; 14. tubular process of phallobase; 15. left metepisternum and elytral epipleura; 16. right eye, laterally; 17. phallobase with parameres attached, dorsally; 18. same, turned 90° to right; 19. left paramere, dorsally; 20. same, turned 90° to right; 21. right paramere, laterally from left; 22. same, turned 90° to right. Scales in mm.

Protarsi as in fig. 4; protibiae (♂) moderately curved, basally with a tuft of hairs; profemora anteriorly ciliate; mesotarsi hardly longer than mesotibiae (ratio 1.1). Metatibia and metatarsus fig. 3; tibial preapical ridge extremely short, apical tibial margin medially strongly concave; inner spur of metatibiae 2.15 times long as outer one, 0.48 times long as metabasitarsomere; no dorsal ridge on metatibiae. Claws bidentate, with hairy and acuminate basipulvillus (fig. 5: front inner right claw). For tarsal ratios see fig. 1.

Y. luteoguttata can be compared with the other seven species so far assigned to *Yakuhananomia* by means of the key given below; very unfortunately of four species only we know the structure of paramera and of three only that of the other ♂ genital sclerites; the key should be regarded as a tentative tool for a quick identification; ERMISCH, 1950: 56 and FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 1-2, pointed out that several species so far included in *Tomoxia* Costa, 1854: 8 are likely to be moved into *Yakuhananomia*; ERMISCH himself (l.c.) stated that a species from Sumatra was known to him but apparently he never had the chance to describe it.

Since all known species assemble an array of apomorphies and plesiomorphies of difficult interpretation and since their extant distribution is such as to bring about some disconcert, it is better, for the time being, to refrain from proposing a key arranged according to a "natural" sequence.

Key to the identification of species of *Yakuhananomia*

- 1(10) No temples at all; the temporal angle is fully rounded and the eye's lower margin coincides without interval with the lower hind margin of head. So far only african, nearctic and neotropical species.
- 2(3) Pubescent dorsal pattern trichromatic on dark ground pubescence: on head fulvous; on prothorax golden; interrupted longitudinal lines on elytra cinereous; apical fourth of elytra fulvous or pale brown (habitus: pl. 11, fig. 10, CHAMPION, 1893). Scutellum's hind margin sinuously convex, hind angles hooked (fig. 30, FRANCISCOLO, 1984: 90).
Penultimate pro- and mesotarsomeres moderately dilated, not bilobed, triangularly excised at distal margin (fig. 28, l.c.).

Length with pygidium mm. 6.5-7.3. Mexico: Teapa (Tabasco); Nicaragua: Chontales (CHAMPION, 1893: 262); Ecuador: Puerto Orellana, Rio Coca (FRANCISCOLO, 1984: 90)
 *fulviceps* (Champion, 1893: 262).

3(2) Pubescent dorsal pattern monochromatic on dark ground pubescence or no pattern at all on pronotum and elytra. Scutellum either rectangular, square or trapezoidal, its hind margin either triangularly excised, or strongly concave with protruding hind angles or straight with narrowly obtuse hind angles. Penultimate pro- and mesotarsomeres moderately bilobed.

4(7) Hind margin of scutellum definitely concave, its hind angles acute but not hooked (fig. 8 hoc opus; fig. 8c, pl. 1, LILJEBLAD, 1945).

5(6) Lateral sides of scutellum concave, apically divergent (fig. 8c, pl. 1, LILJEBLAD, 1945). Third antennomere as long as second one; antennomeres 5-10 strongly serrate, as long as broad, all of the same length; last antennomere slightly truncate at tip and broader than 10th (fig. 8a, l.c.). Elytra with a complicate pattern of cinereous pubescence arranged in longitudinal, partly oblique stripes and round spots, apex with cinereous pubescence. Pygidium 0.85 times long as large, triangular-equilateral with cinereous pubescence at its proximal third only (fig. 8, l.c.). Last maxillary palpomere twice long as broad (fig. 8b, l.c.). Length, including pygidium, 8.25-13.0 mm. North America (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania (LILJEBLAD, 1945: 27-28)
 *bidentata* (Say, 1823: 277)

6(5) Lateral sides of scutellum straight, moderately converging (fig. 8, h.o.). Third antennomere 1.15 times long as second one; antennomeres 9-10 moderately serrate, antennomeres 5-10 gradually decreasing in length; last antennomere not truncate at tip, as broad as 10th (fig. 2, h.o.). Pattern of golden pubescence on elytra simpler with a narrow transverse preapical band; apex with dark pubescence (fig. 1, h.o.). Pygidium narrowly triangular, 1.6 times long as large, covered by golden pubescence at sides with a medial line and a proximal band of dark pubescence (fig. 1, h.o.). Last maxillary palpomere 1.2 times long as

large (fig. 6, h.o.). Length, incl. pyg., mm. 10.9. Bolivia (Dpto Santa Cruz de la Sierra, BLANCHARD, 1843: 199; Andres Ibañez Province, Canton Terebinto, Potrerillo del Guendà, hoc opus) *luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843: 199).

- 7(4) Hind margin of scutellum either deeply triangularly excised or straight, fig. 4 and 11: FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 3; fig. 3 ERMISCH, 1952: 11 (apex of elytra definitely truncate, fig. 4 and 11, FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 3; fig. 3, ERMISCH, 1952: 11; pubescent pattern on elytra, if any, not arranged in regular bands but in stripes and a preapical sinuose band. Parameres: figs. 1, 2, 7, 8, FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 3). So far, only two african species.
- 8(9) Habitus: fig. 4, FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 3; ERMISCH, 1952: 11. Elytral pubescent pattern complicate, arranged in a broken humeral and periscutellar set of stripes, in a medial sinuose transversal broken band united along the suture and an apical band extended on sides and along suture to become connected, in some specimens, to the medial one. Hind margin of scutellum deeply triangularly excised. Right paramere's ventral branch robust, distally strongly bent upwards, dorsal branch reduced to a thin submembranous appendix without hairs at tip (fig. 2, FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 3); left paramere fig. 1, l.c. Length, incl. pyg., 12.0-13.5 mm. Formerly portuguese Congo and Gabon (FAIRMAIRE, 1897: 146); Cameroon: Lolodorf (ERMISCH, 1952: 12), Yaoundé, Obout, X.1990, 1 ♀, R. Mourglia (new record, A.'s coll.); Zaire (now Congo): Bassin Lukuga, Equateur, Eala, Lomami (ERMISCH, 1952: 12); Beni Forest, IX, 1947, A.F.J. Gedye, 1 ♀ (new record, A.'s coll.); Nigeria: W. State, Île Ife, VII.1973, J.T. Medler, 2 ♀♀ (new record, A.'s coll.) Saint Thome Island, Fernando Poo Island, Principe Island (FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 1) *polyspila* (Fairmaire, 1897: 146).
- 9(8) Habitus: fig. 11, FRANCISCOLO, 1951: 1. No colored pubescent pattern on pronotum and elytra, whose surface is covered by dark-coppery velvet-like pubescence; some golden hairs only on frons and at proximal sides of pygidium. Hind margin of scutellum straight. Right paramere's ventral branch not bent upwards distally, dorsal branch somewhat apically swollen and with a single long hair at tip (fig. 8, l.c.); left paramere fig. 7, l.c. Length, incl. pyg., 9.5-10.3 mm. Saint Thome Island *ermischi* Franciscolo, 1951: 4

- 10(1) Temples strongly developed (fig. 2, HORÁK, 1996: 154); temporal angle subobtuse, moderately rounded at vertex; the eye's lower margin is widely separated from the lower hind margin of head. So far only far-eastern and s. western asiatic species, with apex of elytra broadly and separately rounded (fig. 1, HORÁK 1. cit., fig. 1, TAKAKUWA, 1978: 6).
- 11(12) Pubescence of body's surfaces black; scutellum with silvery hairs; silvery hairs on anterior and hind margins of mesosternum and on hind margins of urosterna. Tip of pygidium and hypopygium with golden pubescence. Length 8.7 mm. North Vietnam (Sa Pa, 1600 m)¹ *tui* Horák, 1996: 153
- 12(11) Pubescent pattern on elytra golden-yellow, arranged in a pair of spots near base, a pre-median W-shaped design, a post median band leaving apices black, all these maculations occasionally connected by two or four stripes, at times almost entirely obsolete.
- 13(14) Habitus fig. 16, pl. 124, NOMURA, 1978. Head, seen from behind, without concavity at prevertex; head's surface densely golden-pubescent. Pygidium with dark pubescence and a medial longitudinal stripe of white pubescence. Urosterna black-spotted at sides. Length, incl. pyg., 10 mm. Japan: Sapporo (Hokkaido), KÔNO, 1930: 103; Akaishi Mountains (Honshu), TAKAKUWA, 1978: 7; Russian Far East: Khabarovsk Territory, Khekhtsirsk Reserve (MAMAEV & ODNOSUN, 1984: 66); China, Shānxī (HORÁK, 1996: 155) *yakui* (Kôno, 1930: 103)
- 14(13) Habitus fig. 1, TAKAKUWA, 1978: 6. Head, seen from behind, with a distinct concavity at prevertex; head's surface clothed by dark-fuscous pubescence. Pygidium's pubescence dark-fuscous except at tip with yellow hairs. Urosterna not black-spotted at sides. Parameres fig. 2, TAKAKUWA, 1978: 6. Length, incl. pyg., 8.2-8.8 mm. Japan (Iwaki Area, Central Honshu)
. *tsuyukii* Takakuwa, 1978: 5.

So far two Mordellidae only were described from Bolivia: *Yakuhannanomia luteoguttata* (Blanchard) and *Calyceoidea boliviensis* Er-

(¹) described upon one ♀; pubescent markings in Mordellidae are known to be unreliable discriminant characters; *Y. tui* might be a synonym of *Y. yakui* or *tsuyukii*.

misch, 1969: 307, fig. 8. Not less than other 30 still undescribed species are known to me from Bolivia, plus not less than 50 species widely spread in amazonian South America which are likely to be present in bolivian territory as well.

Redefinition of *Yakuhananomia*

Being eight species so far included in this genus, of four of which we know the structure of parameres, it is worthwhile to draw an up to date diagnosis:

Eyes not indented at their anterior (antennal) margin, oval, minutely faceted and not hairy, without hypochranial expansions; temples either completely obsolete (african and american species) or strongly developed (far-eastern and S.E. asian species). Last maxillary palpomere, in both sexes, triangular, either equilateral or moderately scalene. Antennomeres dilating from the fifth one; 11th either suboval or apically emarginate. Scutellum never triangular, either square, rectangular or trapezoidal, its posterior side either straight or concave, at times moderately convex at middle, occasionally triangularly excised, in a few cases with posterior angles hooked or acuminately protruding. Penultimate pro-and mesotarsomeres either apically triangularly excised or moderately bilobed. Mesotarsi as long or longer than mesotibae. No dorsal ridge on metatibiae and metatarsomeres. Left paramere (at least in the four species whose male is well known) in one piece, without any dorsal or ventral branch, in one case deeply excised at apex. Right paramere with a robust ventral branch and an exile, submembranous dorsal branch, sometimes quite reduced in length.

The extant keys to genera of the *Tomoxia* group (ERMISCH, 1950: 39-40; FRANCISCOLO, 1965: 344-345) are still valid and are not in need of changes.

Bionomy

Larval stages of *Y. bidentata* were described by FROST (1913: 126), reared from decaying logs of various North American deciduous trees. *Y. yakui*'s mature larva was figured and described by MAMAEV & OD-NOSUN (1984: 65-66) from rearings ex birch and elm logs in Khabarovsk (Russian Far East, Ussuri area); probably *Y. tsuyukii* shares the

same habits in Honshu. *Y. luteoguttata* (Prof. W. Rossi, pers. comm.) was collected with one stroke of the sweeping net on leaves of a low shrubby Urticacea at the sides of a trail crossing a semideciduous mature forest not far from Rio Guendà at about 350 m a.s.; the specimens were four, each on one single leaf, but three males only fell into the net; evidently there was an assembly of males in the vicinity of some resting females; the forest in question is phytosociologically transitional between the semiarid "caatinga" and the wet lowland evergreen forest. The widely spread *Y. polypila* is prevailing a lowland alluvial rain forest species in African mainland, taken at 500-700 m a.s. at S. Thome, 0-400 m a.s. at Fernando Poo and Principe Islands in an apparently intact lower montane and lowland forest; *Y. ermischi* at S. Thome was taken at 400-700 m a.s. again in lower montane forest (nothing is known about their host plants and habits). The far-eastern *Y. yakui* and *tsuyukii* seem to share the same habits of the palaearctic *Tomoxia bucephala* Costa, 1854: 8, pl. 20, fig. 1 (olim *T. biguttata* Gyllenhal, 1827: 520 according to BISTRÖM, 1977: 18, nec ROSSI, 1794: 103 sub *Mordella*) seldom taken on dead logs of deciduous trees attacked by Polyporaceae in cool, temperate, mesophilous forest and never on flowers. Though HORÁK (1996: 153) collected himself *Y. tui* he did not supply any data on its habits.

Species belonging in genera of the *Tomoxia* group seem to be quite scarce in collections and generally females only are available (altogether no more than 30 males of the eight known species, including the less infrequent *Y. bidentata*, are at present known).

Biogeographic and phylogenetic remarks

Map (fig. 23) shows extant species' distribution: *Yakuhananomia* shares a distribution comparable to that of *Glipa* Leconte, 1875: 17, though much more expanded northwards in the Far East (where *Y. yakui* at Khabarovsk reaches 48° N. Lat.) but with much less species.

Interesting enough the North, Central and South American species have trapezoidal scutellum with hooked or acute posterior angles, posterior side not triangularly excised and complicate, in one case trichromatic, pubescent dorsal pattern, which are likely to be apomorphic or synapomorphic characters; they constitute a quite distinct clade. The African species seem to be close to the American ones (ERMISCH, 1950: 56). The far-eastern species, reaching the northernmost latitude, are

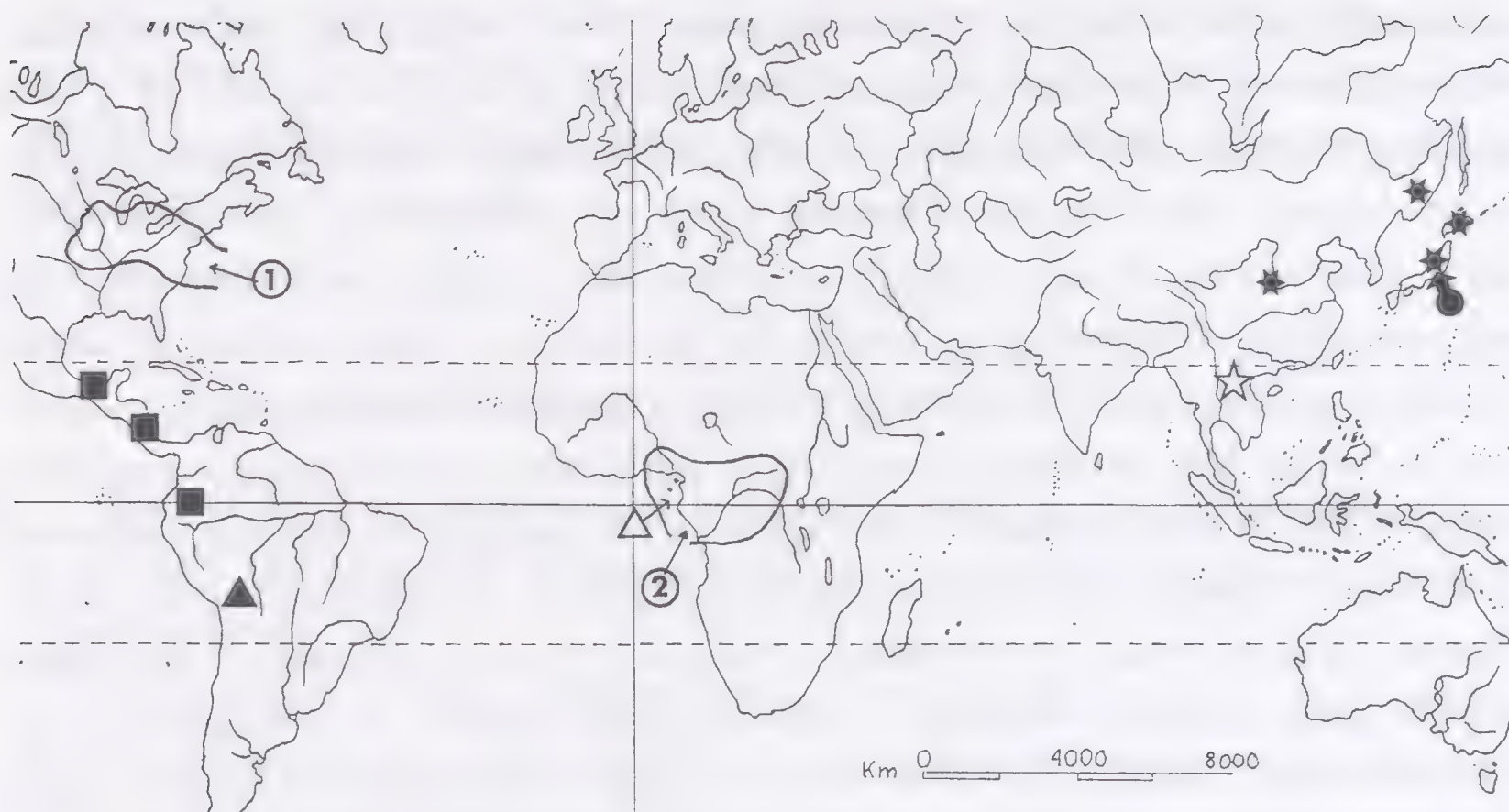


Fig. 23 - Distribution map of *Yakuhananomia* Kôno, 1935. Lined area marked 1 in circle in the E. United States: *bidentata* (Say, 1823); black squares: *fulviceps* (Champion, 1893); black triangle: *luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843); lined area marked 2 in circle in Western Central Africa and the Islands of Gulf of Guinea: *polyspila* (Fairmaire, 1897); white triangle with arrow pointed to St. Thome Island: *ermischi* Franciscolo, 1951; black stars in Hokkaido, Honshu, Russian Far East and Shānxī in China: *yakui* (Kôno, 1930); black circle with arrow in Honshu (Japan): *tsuyukii* Takakuwa, 1978; white 5-pointed star in North Vietnam: *tui* Horák, 1996.

quite different having strongly developed temples, a simply rectangular or trapezoidal scutellum and pubescent pattern on elytra arranged in much simpler transverse bands, which can be regarded as plesiomorphic characters; they apparently belong in another clade.

The enormous gap between african and far-eastern species, though perhaps imputable to insufficient collecting effort and to the extreme difficulty to find *Yakuhananomia*'s species in the field, suggest that other species are still waiting for description in S.E. Asia, mainly Malaysia, Sumatra – where, according to ERMISCH (1950: 56) one species is present but not described as yet – Borneo and perhaps Java, i.e. west of Wallace's line (no *Yakuhananomia* was collected by Project Wallace 1985 expedition to Sulawesi Utara).

In conclusion such a distribution is quite puzzling; a cladistic study might probably reveal that the genus is not monophyletic, so that *Y. yakui*, *tsuyukii* and *tui* (should the latter result to be a "bona species" when males shall become available) might become its only known representatives, whereas *Y. bidentata*, *fulviceps*, *luteoguttata*, *polyspila*

and *ermischi* should be moved into another genus, a move which for the time being is absolutely out of question (there are too many "genera" in Mordellidae and there is great need of quite a number of mergings).

In writer's opinion *Y. yakui* and *tsuyukii* belong is a stock of laurasian origin, connected with *Tomoxia* or a *Tomoxia*-like ancestor, whereas the african and american species had a gondwanian common ancestor; the similitudes in the two groups are the result of repetitive morphological convergence, quite frequent in Mordellidae; against this approach stands the fact that *luteoguttata*, *polyspila*, *ermischi* and *tsuyukii* have almost identical parameral structure whose apomorphic bearance in the ground plan of Mordellidae and its phylogenetic meaning can not be disregarded.

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SUMMARY

Yakuhananomia luteoguttata (Blanchard, 1843), **comb. nov.** (moved from *Mordella* L.), one of the two Mordellid-beetles known from Bolivia, is redescribed and keyed to world species of *Yakuhananomia*. Genus' bionomy is summarized, its peculiar geographic distribution and related phylogenetic implications are discussed.

RIASSUNTO

Su "*Mordella*" *luteoguttata* Blanchard, 1843, riscoperta, con note su *Yakuhananomia* Kôno, 1935 (Col. Mordellidae).

Si ridecrive *Yakuhananomia luteoguttata* (Blanchard, 1843) **comb. nov.**, di Bolivia, una delle due specie di Mordellidae note di tale Paese, inserendola in una chiave di determinazione alle altre sette specie note. Si riassumono le conoscenze sulla bionomia nota del genere e se ne pone in evidenza la peculiare distribuzione geografica con alcune considerazioni filogenetiche.

Note: after correction of the first proofs I learned about *Y. uenoi* Takakuwa, 1995 (Spec. Bull. jap. Soc. Col., 4: 433-435, figs.) from Taiwan, well within the range of the far eastern group of species; it probably fits in couplet 12(11) of key, p. 9, hoc opus.